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NATIONAL FORESTS in PROFILE

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1967 YEARBOOK

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
FOREST SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE
OGDEN, UTAH

INTRODUCTION

Long-range planning to produce a quality environment for people is the present-day way of restating what has always been Forest Service philosophy. It began when Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson directed the first chief of the Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot, to manage the public lands in the National Forest System from the standpoint of "the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."

As numbers of people and their needs continue to grow, an important land management factor is finding new ways and means to put our plans into action – to get them off the drawing boards onto the ground, soon enough and to appropriate standards.

To help determine how this might best be done, we are making increasing use of a special management tool. It is known today as the Planning-Programming-Budgeting System. It associates program inputs with program outputs on a "cost-benefit to people" basis. It helps determine alternatives in the use of funds.

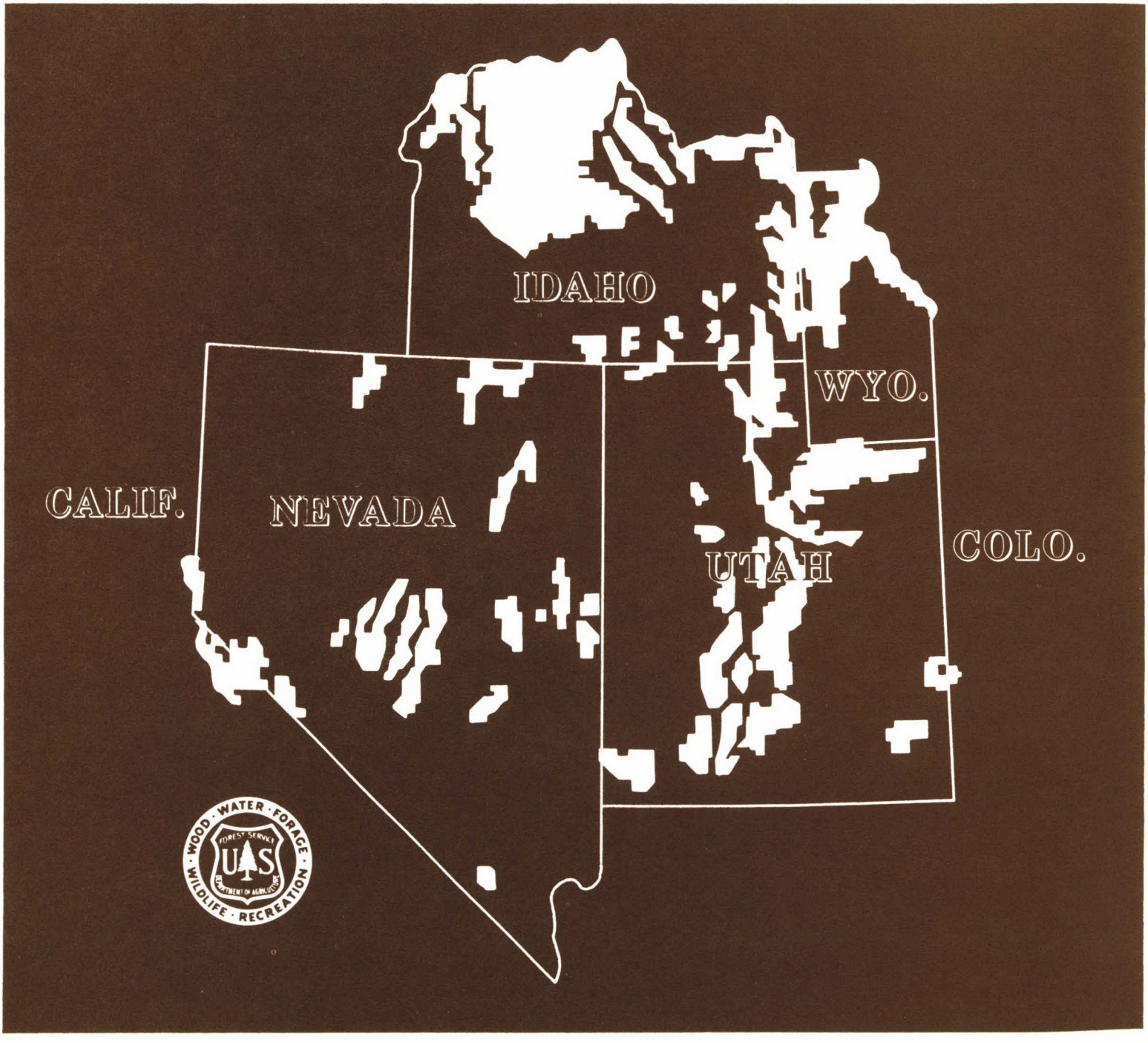
This yearbook is designed to demonstrate in the broadest sense the P-P-B-S process as it relates to economic and social development of the National Forest resources and multiple use potentials of the Intermountain Region.

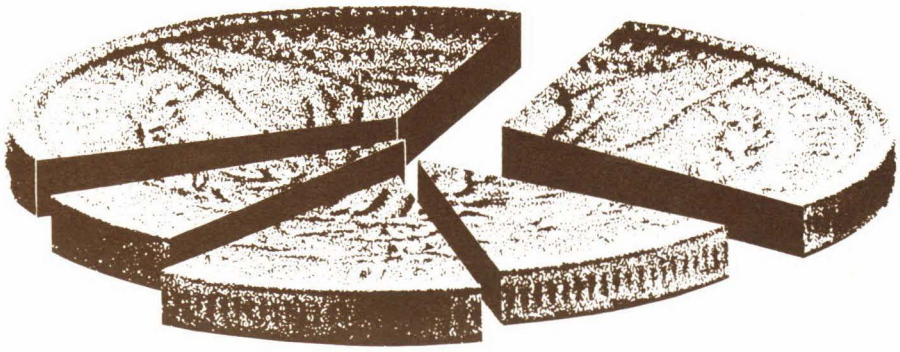
In large measure the success and meaningfulness of our plans depend upon how well P-P-B-S principles are understood and applied.

Floyd Iverson

Regional Forester

The Intermountain Region
NATIONAL FORESTS





INVESTMENT DIVIDENDS

The Planning-Programming-Budgeting System defines possibilities. The planning phase, of course, relates to needs. Programming depends on funds available. Within that framework the role of the budget is to guide the making of quality investments.

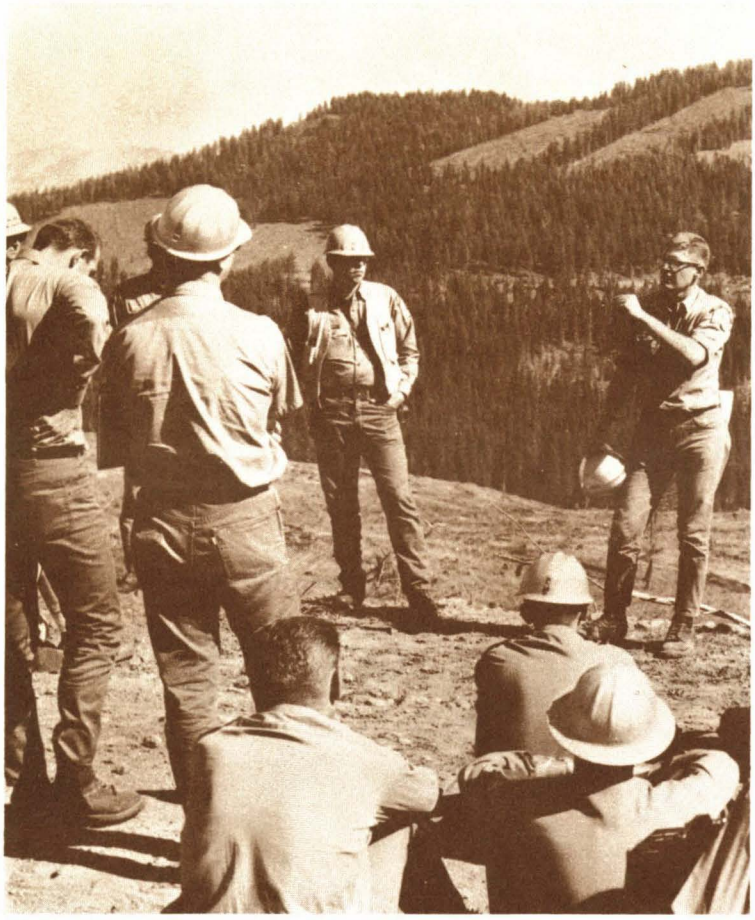
This is true whether it is the budget of a single family or whether it is the budget of any group of people living together and mutually dependent upon each other.

Money management decisions, at their best, are largely based upon the thoughtful consideration of alternatives. And that is what P-P-B-S is all about: the cost-benefit approach to weighing alternatives.

In managing the National Forests there is need to do more than work for long-range maximum production of the various resources. We must see the big picture. We must consider all the angles, not only from the standpoint of the present but also from the standpoint of the future. Then we must work to make those investments that will pay the greatest possible dividends in benefits to people.

Some factors do not readily lend themselves to measurement. For instance, it is difficult to assign values to many of the intangible benefits to be derived from specific expenditures. But we all know that such things as the healing powers of a pleasing landscape – or the individual sense of security that prospers in a stable economy – are assets on the books of society.

The following pages depict some of the dividends to be derived from sample investments in the development and protection of the National Forests of the Intermountain Region.



BUILDING PEOPLE

Trained and competent people are necessary to make use of today's technological advances. Personnel programs resulting from the administrative input are based on this need. The Forest Service aims to provide a work environment where employees can stretch and grow to full capacity. Opportunity is provided through training programs, work experiences, and a variety of assignments where different situations are encountered. From recruitment to peak potential, careers lead in as many directions as the fields from which young professionals come – forestry, range conservation, architecture, geology, engineering, wildlife biology, accounting, administration, hydrology, sociology, and public information.

SPACE FOR QUALITY GROWTH

Forest Service personnel are helping seek answers to one of the most pressing problems of today – rural/urban imbalance. They are reaching out – to stimulate local initiative, local leadership, and local planning in guiding the growth of the rural countryside. Technical Action Panels, made up of Department of Agriculture agency representatives, act as pipelines to channel our development efforts to the areas of greatest need and take the initiative in getting development programs underway. Whether working with Forestry Cooperatives to boost industry or with individuals to establish rural recreation opportunities, planners must keep clean air and pure water in the blueprint for action.

The wood chips being loaded into this box car near Reno were produced by a chipper designed by industry to further utilize wood products and minimize air pollution.

BY AND FOR THE PEOPLE:

WORKING WITH OTHERS

Progress begins when groups join hands in a common goal. The purpose of government is to help do for individuals what they cannot do for themselves. As recreation and other impacts increase, land managers must work to balance many uses and values within the capabilities of the land. Often advisory councils at various administrative levels are helpful in making National Forest programs more relevant to the needs of people.

For example, the Multiple Use Advisory Council of the Uinta National Forest (above) is out on the forest considering management problems and opportunities at a site proposed for campground development. The occasion is a Council field trip.

OUR LINK TO YESTERDAY

The way it was in Idaho more than 160 years ago was recalled in the summer of 1967 by members of the National Lewis and Clark Trail Commission. They followed portions of the same route taken by Lewis and Clark on their journey from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. The Forest Service is helping mark and interpret this historical trail as it traverses National Forest land. Young lives of today and tomorrow will be enriched by such meaningful links to the heritage left by great American explorers.

Elizabeth and Themila Nappo, Lemhi-Shoshone Indians from Salmon, Idaho, are shown in the photo with Mr. Sherry Fisher of Des Moines, Iowa, chairman of the National Lewis and Clark Trail Commission (right), and Mr. Dave Ainsworth of Salmon, Idaho, vice-chairman of the Commission.

A KEY TO GROWTH

Roads into National Forests can boost the economy by making resources accessible. For example, roads can make it possible for timber operators to profitably harvest remote timber after "the face" is cut off and the readily reached trees are used. These same roads would aid in renewing and protecting the timber resource. The harvest of weak old trees in back country would be facilitated, making way for strong young forests and reducing the need for expensive insect control expenditures.

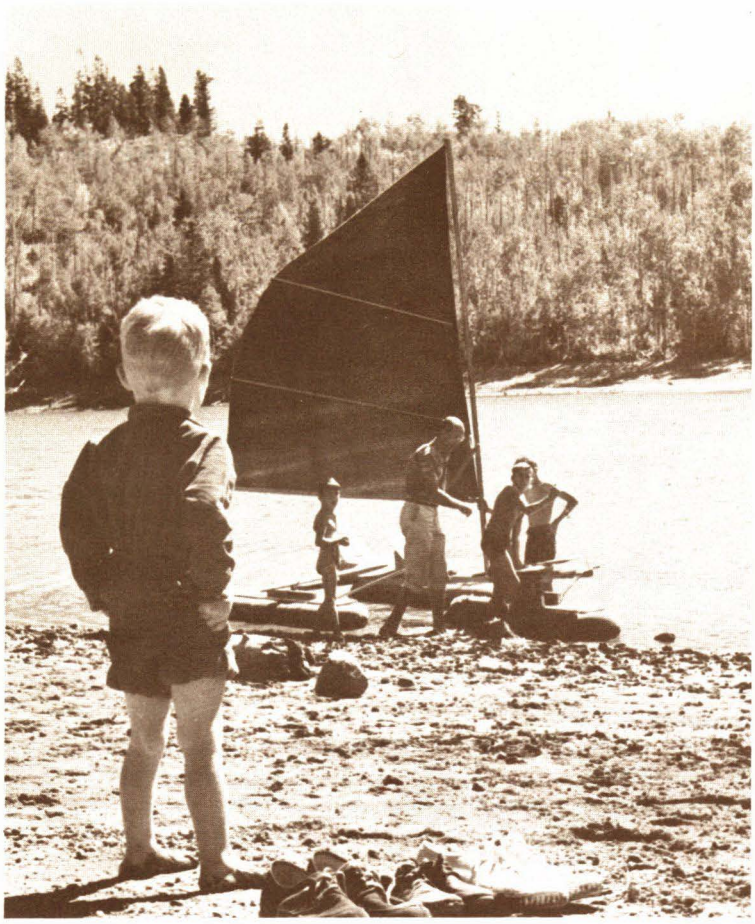
Probably the greatest single deterrent to full multiple use management is the lack of adequate transportation systems. At the same time there are certain areas both in and out of currently classified wilderness and primitive areas that are not and will not be developed with roads and trails.

SHEEP LIFT

Wool from sheep is warm and soft. But hooves are hard and often scar the landscape. When "trucking" can replace "trailing" and the sheep are hauled to and from summer pasture, National Forest driveways are spared the strain of repeated concentrated use. And the extra weight that bolsters income of livestock owners remains on the sheep until market time.

Strategically placed roads can help protect watersheds by avoiding the damage resulting from sheep trailing. These same roads also meet other needs. Most of the products of the National Forests move over roads en route to mill or market.

ROADS TO OPPORTUNITY:



TODAY AND BEYOND

Building dams means building roads. How the roads are planned determines their ultimate usefulness.

For instance, when well planned roads are built, they may lead not only to Bureau of Reclamation construction sites today but also to National Forest recreation sites tomorrow. The Central Utah Project is a case in point. These construction roads will become part of the overall forest transportation systems of the Uinta and Ashley National Forests, linking users to resources.

Multiple use surveys followed by long-range cooperative planning, help assure that construction roads may one day serve boaters, campers, hunters, fishermen, and other users of the National Forests.

PROTECTING THE PATTERN

Roads do nothing to improve the lot of fish. But when the decision is made that a road must be built near a stream, National Forest land managers and engineers keep "fish habitat" in mind.

It is especially critical that fish spawning beds be protected from sedimentation.

Consider the salmon. This noble species needs a natural, unwavering pattern in order to survive the hardships of its life cycle. And from the economic standpoint, according to one study, salmon spawning beds are valued at approximately $90,000 per acre yearly to the fisheries industry.

Constructing wire gabions to stabilize road banks (see above) is one method of protecting the constant pattern necessary for survival of salmon.

what are they worth?

STATE TREE NURSERY:
investment in cooperative forestry

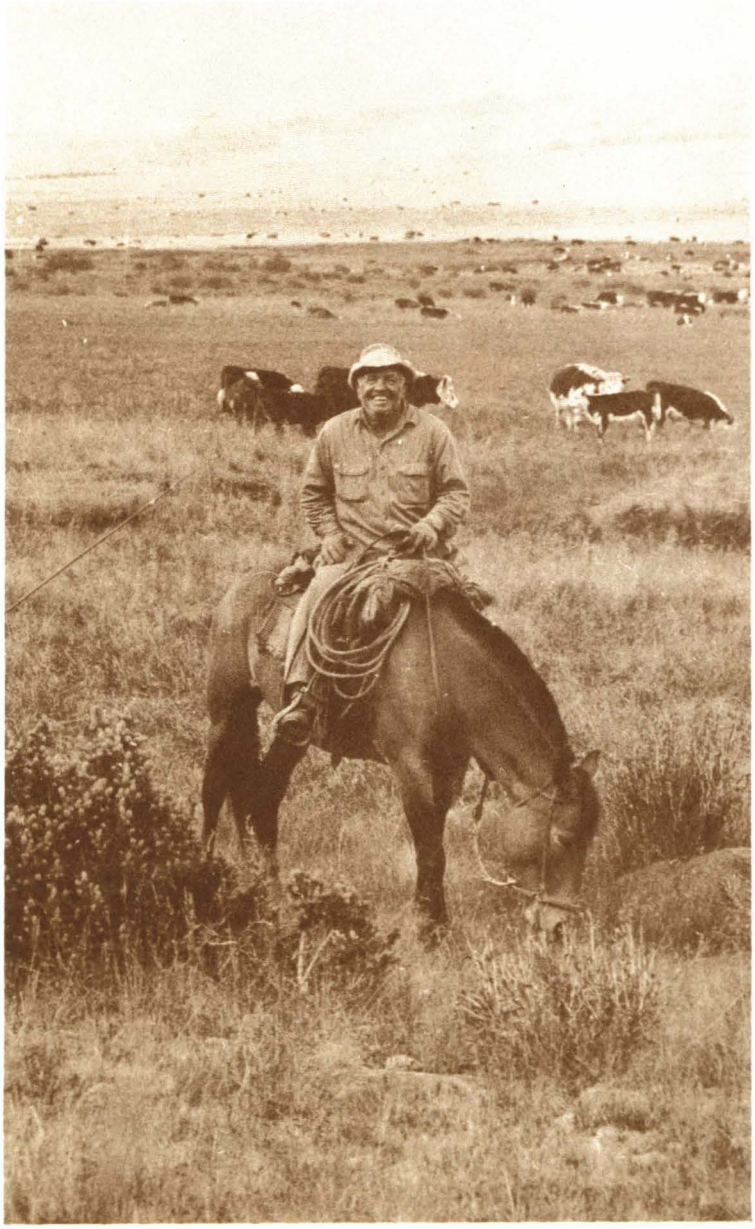
AS THE TWIG IS BENT

In 1967 the scene was set in Nevada for a special followthrough to the National Youth Conference on Natural Beauty and Conservation. Lead roles were played by Frontier Council Girl Scouts, the Nevada State Forester, and the Intermountain Region of the U. S. Forest Service.

It was a conservation education project designed for the citizens of tomorrow. It also helped focus attention on the importance of natural beauty to a quality environment. The girls planted trees where they thought trees were needed. Then they cared for the seedlings, developing new capacities of growth and service.

From poplars to pines, the hardy seedlings came from the tree nursery of the Division of Forestry, Nevada State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources: poplars for farmscapes, shelter and windbreak purposes – pines for roadside stability and beauty.

A major purpose of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture is to cooperate with and assist in forestry programs on state and private land. The other two major purposes are to manage and protect the National Forests and to research new and better techniques of management and protection.



SHRUBBERY TO SHARE:
a wildlife management input

SECURITY FOR TOMORROW'S RESOURCES

The future is bleak for watersheds ravaged by fire and abuse unless quick action is taken to restore the ground cover. Whether it is grasses, shrubs or trees that are needed, many boys are eager to plant them.

When a man helps a boy heal a watershed by planting bitterbrush, he is providing for more than stability of soil. The bitterbrush also sustains wildlife. Perhaps of greater value – the total experience may enrich the life of a boy.

Understanding the ways of nature and her household increases the interest of boys. Responding to these needs helps form lifelong attitudes and patterns of action.

Security for tomorrow's resources is linked with knowledge of the interdependence of all life.

BALANCED BLEND

Mix together grass, forbs and shrubs for a balanced blend. If done properly and coupled with balanced use, the result is good for sheep and cattle as well as wildlife and watersheds.

A favorite topic of Mr. Leonard Albrecht of Loa, Utah, rider on the Seven-Mile Cattle Allotment, Fishlake National Forest, is how that range has blossomed into a better home for more cattle.

The change is due largely to improved livestock distribution, which resulted in improved plant composition. This meant a greater variety of plants for a greater variety of animals. Balanced use keeps plant competition in balance.

Such a sturdy, stable scene is a joy to behold. Who can measure the pleasure of watching birds and animals – both wild and domestic – content in their native habitat?

PLANS FOR SURVIVAL

Each species forms a link in the chain of life. Since some links are weaker than others, special care must be given to make a safe home for wildlife on the brink of oblivion.

Forest Service biologists agree that a good place to live is fundamental in perpetuating any wildlife species. Birds, animals or fish – habitat is the important thing.

"When I hear of the destruction of a species," said Theodore Roosevelt, "I feel just as if all the works of some great author had perished."

On the Curlew National Grassland, the Idaho Fish and Game Department and the Caribou National Forest are working to provide habitat for sharp-tailed grouse. This dwindling species thrives on native bunch-grass ranges complemented especially with shrubs such as the chokecherry.

HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS

The cool crisp air of autumn prepares the world for harvest time. During this season men go to the country in pursuit of game. Those who have experienced the excitement of hunting cannot explain the special thrill; those who have not, are unable to understand. Many fathers use this opportunity to become better acquainted with their sons and share with them the traditions of good outdoor manners.

Public hunting and fishing, conducted under the jurisdiction of the States, is a very popular and important use of the National Forests.

Shrubbery for wildlife has a variety of values – some less obvious than others. Business booms when hunters come to town. Their need for equipment, supplies, and lodging makes cash registers ring.

FENCES MAKE GOOD NEIGHBORS:

FOR EACH A PLACE

Should a fence be more than a boundary marker? This question appears often when land managers choose whether and where fences are needed. Each different situation offers a challenge of choice to land managers in the Forest Service.

For example, when grazing areas are defined by fences cattle can move between pastures under a system of rotational grazing. This system was developed by the Forest Service after years of research and experience. Each range unit under rest-rotation management receives enough nonuse to promote vigorous plant growth.

With the aid of fences, production of both timber and forage can go hand in hand.

SIDE BY SIDE

A man fishes and cattle graze. The fence separating them increases their mutual happiness. And it makes a big difference in the luck of the fisherman. Streambanks covered with luxuriant vegetation protect the fishery habitat. This simple pole structure is also designed to provide watering places for cattle.

What the Forest Service refers to in multiple use planning as "Management Zones," often helps determine the design and prime importance of a fence. One fence may need to be high enough from the ground for antelope to go under and at the same time low enough to permit deer and elk to go over.

a range management input

HIGH ON THE RANGE

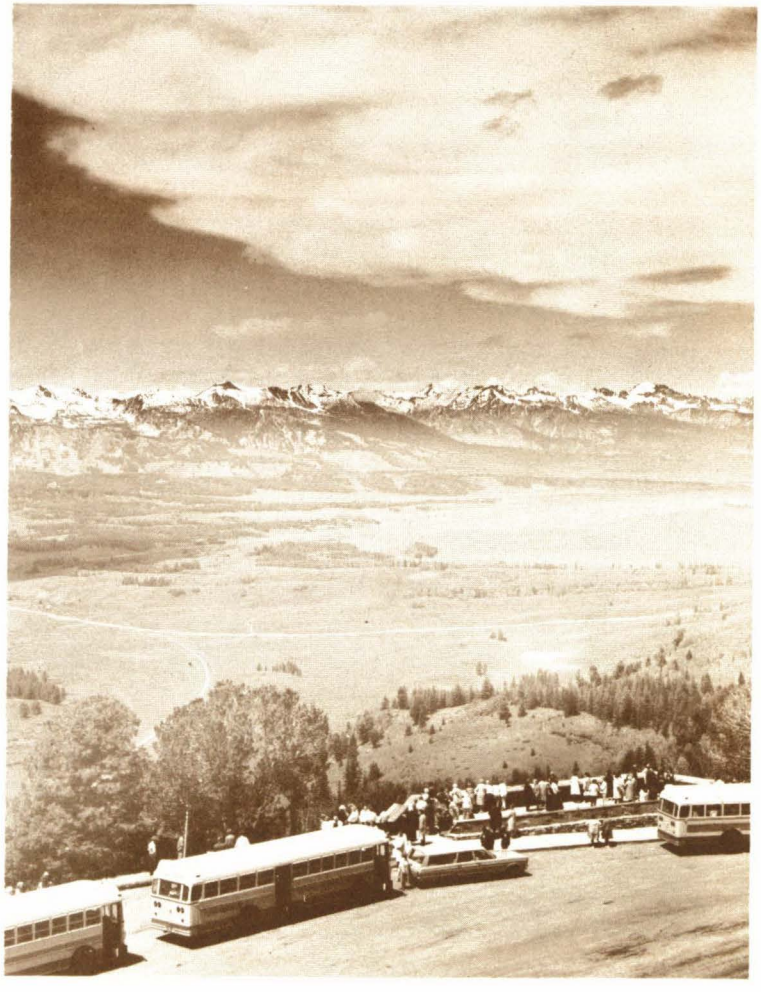
Fences are not a substitute for good herders, but they do contribute to uniform grazing and wise use of forage. On many high mountain allotments a fence is a gentle reminder for sheep to stay in the proper place and to graze different areas as conditions become suitable. Fenced pastures permit more relaxed herding where sheep will scatter to out-of-the way places. They use little patches of forage in locations that a tightly grazed herd could not reach. Slopes are spared the burden of concentrated use that causes erosion.

Big-game animals often use the same areas with livestock when large herds and dogs do not disturb them.

HARVEST OF COOPERATION

Marking 50 years of teamwork in pursuit of common goals, members and friends of the "71" Livestock Association met in 1967 at the Pole Creek Ranger Station in Nevada. The celebration included a tour of rangelands where wise use by both sheep owners and cattle owners is paying extra dividends.

Many who had not seen the range for several years were impressed by the increased scenic beauty of the healthy vegetation. These busy acres now provide excellent grazing for livestock and good habitat for game animals. They are also a source of clear water. Woven into the tapestry of the land used by "71" Association members, is a pattern of fences defining allotment boundaries.



THE BIG PICTURE: by landscape architects

PLANNED VARIETY

Landscape architects view the total environment in four dimensions. They see the breadth of a basin, the height of a mountain, and the depth of a valley. Then they look into the future.

After studying the history of the land along with its present-day uses, landscape architects help show the directions that plans should be taking. Their planning reaches across the board to bring together multiple uses in National Forest management.

Relying on long-term plans to shape the future rather than letting it just happen, the Forest Service employs landscape architects at the forest as well as the regional and national levels.

SCENERY FOR ALL SEASONS

Those concerned with the big picture see the need to protect water sources and to keep the air clean. They see beauty in orderliness and interest in variety.

With an understanding eye, landscape architects view a road not as the shortest distance between two points, but to the extent feasible as the basis for a work of art.

A camera "peek-through" by a clump of aspen on the road to a developed campground reveals a portrait of harmony. Cattle graze behind a rustic pole fence on rangelands bordered by timbered slopes.

WORTH OF A BOY

When a boy takes his proper place in the big picture, he contributes socially and economically.

It takes lots of time, energy and dollars to help create an environment where a disenchanted boy can experience life on a worthwhile basis. But in some situations – even though it's only a nibble – the labors of Job Corpsmen are beginning to help defray expenses.

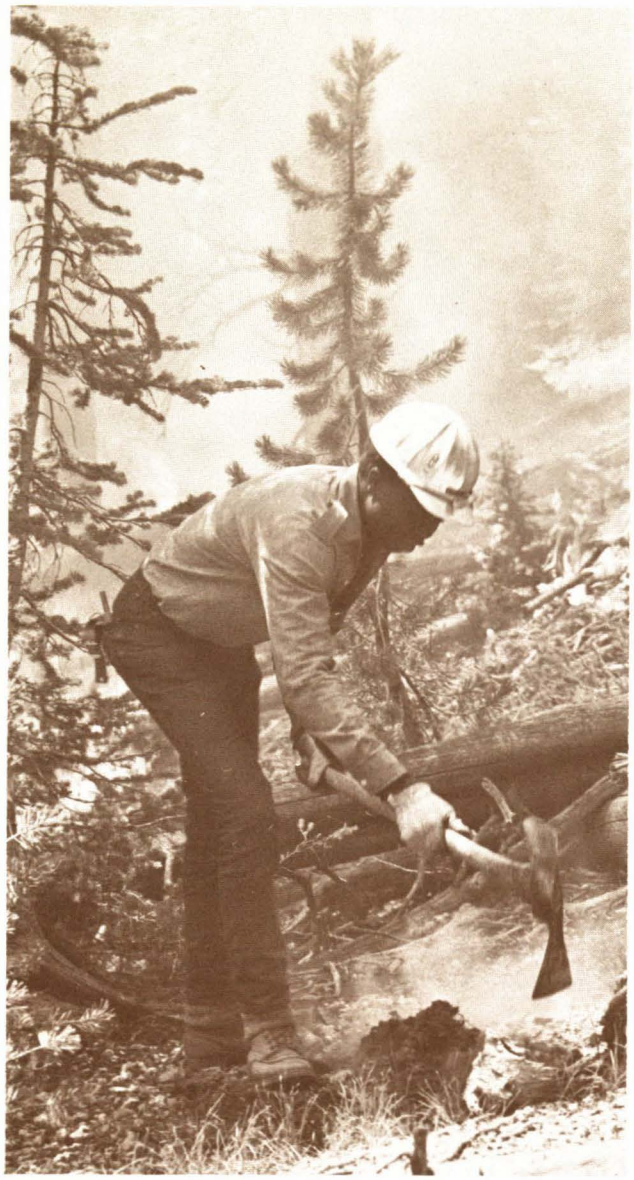
An example is the work at Nevada Beach Campground on the Toiyabe National Forest, where plans of landscape architects are being carried out. Corpsmen from the Clear Creek Conservation Center have constructed 30 new family units.

Other major "earning while learning" projects include the building of four 3-bedroom dwellings, a warehouse, and an office. Corpsmen who have received training in fire fighting use their skills to help hold the line against forest fires – both locally and in other Regions.

WIDE ANGLE VIEW

Members of the National Federation of Press Women visited the Sawtooth National Forest in Idaho during their national convention at Sun Valley this year. They paused at Galena Summit Overlook to enjoy a wide angle view of Sawtooth Country. This popular spot on the north-south international highway gives the Forest Service an opportunity to interpret geology of the Sawtooth Mountains and the headwaters of four major rivers – Salmon River, Big Wood River, Payette River, and Boise River.

Landscape architects help keep the big picture in focus for the benefit of the public and for those who communicate with the public.



GUARDING THE HERITAGE: of all people

SHARING KNOWLEDGE

Forest management problems exist universally. But different countries have neither identical sets of problems nor identical solutions. The sharing and adapting of how these problems are met, however, can serve to sharpen the practices of forest managers everywhere.

To assure that international boundaries do not hamper the free flow of ideas, the Forest Service participates with other countries in a formal exchange of students. While studying at Universities in this country, students from abroad have opportunities for actual work experiences on National Forests.

One experience of the student from Nigeria (left) was fighting a fire in high alpine country on the headwaters of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

SPIRIT OF 1967

Historians of the future may speak of this decade as a turning point in the war against litter and pollution.

From cub scouts to coeds, young people are inquiring into and developing respect for the values of healthy land, clean air and pure water. They are not content to stand idle while – more and more – cans and wrappers clutter the countryside.

These future teachers demonstrated against litterbugs by helping a District Ranger tidy up National Forest Campgrounds.

FOREVER WILDNESS

As long as some land remains wild, man knows he can escape from the clock, the traffic light, the elevator, and his cubicle of city space. He knows that there is opportunity for him to feel free, close to the land and part of it.

The Intermountain Region employs patrolmen during summer months to help people find solitude in its specially classified "wild" areas. Some regulation is necessary – even in wilderness. Otherwise, man's mark on the land would be too heavy and wildness would cease to exist.

SAFETY FOR CHIPMUNKS

Caring about life means caring what happens to each living thing. And because they do care, Forest Service specialists who battle enemies of forests take precautions to protect even tiny chipmunks. Through the years they have been cooperating with state and other federal agencies to keep balance in tne total environment.

For example, recent insecticide research offers hope that the tree-destroying spruce budworm can be sufficiently slowed down by Zectran without hazard to other forms of life. Zectran does not persist and build up in plant and animal systems. Yet is is so toxic to spruce budworm that effective treatment requires only very small amounts.

THE SEARCH FORWARD:

SELECTIVE QUESTIONS

Whether reaching for the moon or for higher productivity from resources, man needs more information.

The Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, a major unit of the research arm of the Forest Service, works to meet this need.

For instance, at the Station's project location in Provo, researchers are seeking answers to such questions as: What is the best way to select and breed native and introduced shrubs for wildlife-range rehabilitation? How can we improve recreational areas through specialized plantings? What is the best way to stabilize soil and beautify cut banks along roadsides?

PROBING PROBLEMS

Forest insects and diseases kill trees or reduce growth on surviving ones. To respond to the demand for wood and wood products as well as recreation areas and game ranges, researchers must probe the inner secrets of nature – must zero in on details. A student peering intently through a microscope can help chart the ways of the insect world – and ways to better control of insects.

The Forest Service is assisting the President's Youth Opportunity Program by providing on-the-job training for Student Aids and Neighborhood Youths. This program helps some financially distressed young people to stay in school. It helps others qualify for career employment.

a basic input

STIMULANTS TO PROGRESS

Most forest lands are only at the threshold of development. Increased productivity hinges on intensifying management and protection.

Researchers share information. For instance, ideas developed by recreation specialists at Utah State University and the Station's Forest Recreation Research project resulted in a futuristic design for a recreation site. It is being tested at Sunrise Campground on the Cache National Forest.

What is different at Sunrise? Trafficways and other heavily used areas are surfaced to reduce dustiness and trampling of plants. The whole area is being pampered by limited watering, fertilizing, and seeding to maintain and encourage plant growth.

A GAUGE OF SUCCESS

We face an array of situations requiring further knowledge. For example, the granitic soils of central Idaho are highly sensitive.

The Idaho Batholith, 16,000 square miles in area, contains resources of great economic importance. But the fragile soils often preclude traditional methods and levels of use.

Forest managers need additional information to assist them with their decisions. There is reason to believe that with adequate understanding of soil stability and the related hydrology, we could sharply reduce the adverse influence of land use on sediment production and the landscape.

In the constant search forward, outputs of research are important inputs of management.

1967
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
ORGANIZATION

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Page 11 *"Value of Vision." U.S. Bureau of Reclamation*
Page 20 *"Spirit of 1967." Salt Lake Tribune by Ann Shields*
Page 21 *"Safety for Chipmunks" by Ralph Reynolds*

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Our work symbolizes the optimism with which America progresses toward the future. It is forward-looking work that we are proud to stamp with the hallmark AGRICULTURE/2000 – the vital work . . . of improving communities of tomorrow . . . of putting our natural resources into action . . . of applying science in the service of man . . . of generating knowledge for living.

Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture

"The Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives — as directed by Congress — to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation."

Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture
Edward P. Cliff, Chief, Forest Service